श्री शिवराज वी॰ पाटील: और दूसरा जो सवाल स्कूल के संबंध में किया गया है...अब यह सवाल भी ऐसा ही है। मैं बड़ी नम्रता से यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारा रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट है, उसकी एक फोर्स है। वह फोर्स उसकी प्रोपर्टी की रक्षा करने का काम करती है और जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की फोर्सेज हैं, वे स्टेशन की रक्षा करने का काम और पैसन्जर्स की रक्षा करने का काम करती हैं। जो भी हादसे होते हैं, जो भी इंसिडेंट्स होते हैं, उनका इंवेस्टिगेशन स्टेट पुलिस ही करती है और रेलवे पुलिस नहीं करती है। रेलवे पुलिस को यह अधिकार देने के लिए कानून लाना चाहिए। पहले आपने भी सदन में ऐसा बताया है और अब भी बताया जा रहा है, मगर यह बात वह नहीं हैं केस का इंवेस्टिगेशन रेलवे पुलिस के अधिकार में नहीं है, वह स्टेट पुलिस के ही अधिकार में है, हमें यह जानना जरूरी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Slow industrial growth

*142. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the slow down in manufacturing, power and mining sectors has pulled down industrial growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to boost these sectors, for better industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The industrial sector consisting of manufacturing, power and mining sub sectors, has in the last few years recorded a healthy growth. The growth rates as per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) are indicated below:

Growth rate (in %)

Period	Overall industrial sector	Manufacturing	Electricity	Mining & Quarrying
2003-04	7.0	7.4	5.1	5.2
2004-05	8.4	9.2	5.2	4.4
2005-06	8.1	9.1	5.2	0.9
2006-07 (April-May)	9.8	10.9	5.3	3.2

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

The mining sector has experienced a decline in the growth rate due to slow down in the production of crude petroleum. The output of crude petroleum suffered due to an accident in Bombay High in 2005-06 and environmental constraints in the eastern region. Also, the rate of growth of the coal industry came down from 5.8% in 2003-04 to 4.4% in 2004-05.

(c) For increasing the production of crude oil and natural gas, the Government has taken various measures including formulating the New Exploration Licensing Policy. Also the recovery from the existing oil fields is being improved and difficult and frontier areas are being explored for new discoveries. As a result of several concerted measures, the coal production in the country picked up in 2005-06 and recorded a higher rate of growth of 6.4%.

FDI in manufacturing industries

†*143. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider Foreign Direct Investment as essential for the growth of manufacture industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and how much FDI is being assessed to be needed for the sector in the present circumstances;

(c) whether Government are formulating a new scheme to promote foreign direct investment in the manufacturing industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Investments, both domestic and foreign, are important for growth of the manufacuring sector. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), apart from brining in capital, also brings with it modern technology and business practices and helps in increasing the competitiveness of the domestic industry.

(b) FDI in manufacturing rose form US$ 671 million in 2003-04 to US$ 2.1 billion in 2005-06. The Investment Commission set up by the Government has estimated that to support the GDP growth target of over 8% per annum, a total investment of over $ 1.5 trillion is required over a five year period, of which FDI should be $ 72 billion. As per their Report, manufacturing sector would also require an investment of around US$ 135 billion in 8 key sectors.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.